THE

UNDEVELOPED NORTHERN PORTION

OF THE

AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A LECTERE

DELIVERED IN THE COURSE

BEFORE

BELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

FEBRUARY, 1856,

ΒΥ

J. L. SCRIPPS.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS" STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 45 CLARK STREET,

STATIONERS, HALL, NO. 81 LAKE STREET, CEICAGO.

MUNSON & BRADLEY, BOOKSELLERS & DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every description, or our own manufacture, always on hand.

HOTES, BELLTS, GEECES, ESSE ESEBS, CARDS, ETC.,

Got up at short notice and moderated rates.

BUSINESS MEN

Will do well to call and examine specimens of our work.

BOOK BINDING

Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, etc., bound with dispatch. It should be remembered that we were the recipients of the first Prizes at the Annual Exhibitions of the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, of New York, CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, and ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

STUDENTS OF

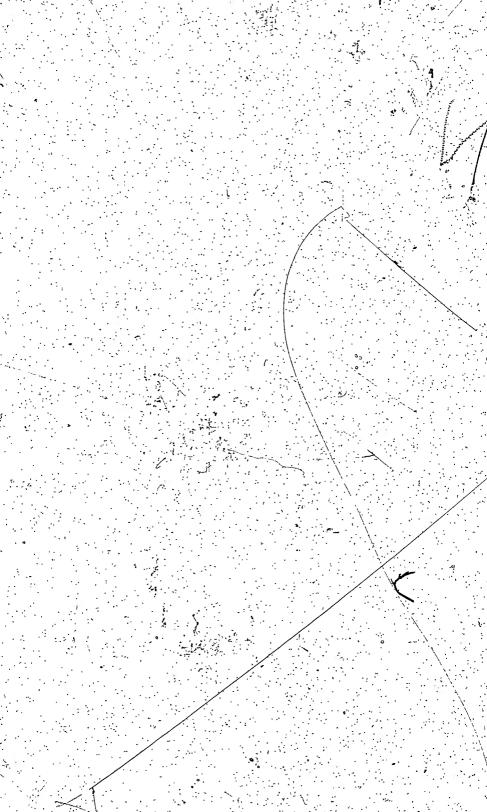
BELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Will always find a complete assortment of BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, PAPER, etc., etc., for College use.

MUNSON & BRADLEY.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

No. 81 Lake Street, Chicago.





UNDEVELOPED NORTHERN PORTION

OF THE

AMERICAN CONTINENT.

ALECTURE

DELIVERED IN THE COURSE

BEFORE

BELL'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

FEBRUARY, 1856,

BYS

J. L. SCRIPPS.

CHICAGO:
DEMOCRATIC PRESS" STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 45 CEARK STREET,

CHICAGO, March 1, 1855.

J. L. Scripps, Exq., Editor Haily Democratic Press :

DEAR Sik :- The undersigned, believing that your excellent fecture, delivered in the course before Bell's Commercial College, on "The Undereloged Northern Portion of the American Continent," contains statements and facts concerning this region of great public interest, especially to our Western community, would respectfully solicit its publication, as a means of extending the valuable information it embodies.

W. B. Ogden, Thos. Richmond, J. H. Dinham, S. S. Hayes, . .

J. Young Scammon H. T. Dickey,

R. K. Swift, W: B. Brown,

Mark Skinner,

M. D. Ogden.

THE UNDEVELOPED

NORTHERN PORTION

THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

BY J. L. SCRIPPS

Hoperies country. Passing, for the first time, that incapitate, from the rich allations and the decidiona flora. It was when in the mide of these studies that which real opin the carboniferone replaced the I was entented to containing the consecut Valuey of the Mississippi, into a region of tray "home larguest" for which the profile her inand it graines, where the old recease action detrer to the liberality of our extension tendrohad left its marks of forces and of five in bold colores, Jodge Bell, and being the deeply later uphearals, in great, moral encargraents, in tested in the project myself. I thought I would hove metallic reins driven acrosseds to the son out select a thomas he so knows a teneral accounts sure two through rocky finances, and where the array wasty to exceened the attenues of a timospo if mnumerable cascades trinched with a tresher addience than the dividity lying to the dividiheavity the perennial vertices of the stately wast and weatoned of na, and which, for all nicks it was very national that I atomid elimente time to exten, must cons a three intimate retation a midden, an almosa exchrimantic, interest in a worm city. It, throught i, we have with rach country than alternating in thems of beauty and delight to leptores open lights and latin, near ed granding within the me were entirely dem. Palan, brigan and briefficer considered around but when I salve to similar the influence occur oxid for isher hemistress; resely we exactle to the destiff of one winated again one against whilly intilled to intermination empiritary a tion and margicultical institutions which most consumplying for impose one bearing action, a delicen from inclinations and development of the fart of mis in denicing where each, their encount must territory ly a printiple on the parallel of inter-landed which is matically make their in account. tinde consistinct, we are situated and the directions to fail into our expensions may and all of which, habitable little distance of the between Lubya whether it regime considerate, most eightforce this and Canado on the east and the Luman to the yestaloses and weather it the trey takenge Physicalina we the mean that interest adaption a tiple which perfection. Whether is this I induct greater intensity a still there additionly have differely or her, will be but from the betweening Witht.

tied, entenithataging is the hereitete entended by fine feetiet in my ether to what your rescarcely any of the public attention, and every decratical, of this I shall ever ever samples, that the vielt-interstal and calligated classes just in fairteenely proportion interesting in the surport althors unal lyncensics of the character and re-2500.05,565. scorces, that nevertheless much, comparatively, that there written descriptive of it by a fook intrevid upo min, combining the city in trader and expliciter, that conservated its victory mades, need to the evalutoration of the surgestic land crimsed its promitain ranges, rambles heads its first Lond clearly before the region of syntage mater consent, laste, and must their charte convex which it is grouped to gave to enter. If we

Instituting arminer of 1915 I niested the lake stoned hands with the physicia backs of lacians

after your stand have historied to area lacte and on After my return home I havely inguit in the lations as I may disclasse into the head buse an study it this terra integrals. I making private, which his a trained house, when whatever may whicher I mail wisceed in elionary is in any de-

TXX 40. KETAN , SETTER E.

With this mitch by may in negroceation, I you the placed kentern edical district existing taken, some diam alone on sea, may been the mastern was

tendent face togethe considered it most with the tonguese it considered, projecting northpleogramming and the project the face than the properties and the material tendent, ready to another in and the face with a true material with the face of a regional of the true in the mitigate and the tries in the a tribulation of the material with the face of the course wints of the tribulation for the face and the tribulation of the face of the face of the tribulation of the face of the fa

THE FUR WILFLESCES. runt, in the northern the community appearant in the frequency interests interests appearant to the contrast of progress of unexpect that it Fertilieres subjects without which are touchester their designation. nation, that left the time process much, participly has being an improvement to have been any time of "under the tile to the man maket and, with astrict explanence of the Historia Hey Consequity, ages I'm regard the products appearance than the character is a gertion of that forced it breaks perfore, and, proposed in the enterior which it waster that there there was never thereined, after the invery among surrement, believed by the constitution of Canada which there is often a by a next , in it can supply the approach experience have untimber and comme than it can it could be into in the received with terms in the contract the contract of the property of the property of the property of transfer measures to the Michaeles, Houses said, their six adult, unsuffer the courtes. rade with the party when it is a corrected in describe the explanation and the expedient the Maring a red Uniformly, in 1914 energy the group of the valuation commission of this experient verse greater. Personally maximum court has independed the history of the Anglicula by a removed quarter and by may of an emergina tacks the knowledge equipment has yet to be invited. It are made foreign no again from the Edvinder, as take it gave incorrect, advanting in transcent, groups, are desired the cost by my individed have and employ devident, and singularly approprie et annihister in income et armit an it zoue in tint is didnit in attant institut in a your continue to a year university but the frequency continue of assurances and inclusives erns posture group and, and granted terms its time end in the militaristics, with the restricts of restricts Washern their reference, but Line Roll Revert of they have early quicker explained to receive or experiencing Berry, in the without a great witherena. There institute great of you with observations will properties and yourne the chines extensioned inchanged integer tisperspirite than term to its which right one treature, where rein ning fine of this is pience principles which simultanies are unce the later this Groupely, an exity and their the time consisting his engine and countries of transfer all, antinensial information distribution is antisted to that the stranger of persons question in the paint has becieved the text. But of them against year in the charge. With which is enjeying text because the tree position of regularization. One as this, invising specific the year and the penalt, it "will by maximus teningly. Microscope and Suraprey will were his buy before theme who are educks we read test in which reflected a krough expedite in compyrical it winds by will be induced consider an augustic Auction of order species in posts why is

the sould be defined the lookly Arrivations, where helpest the year 1995. Heavy Makerin, an Moywe again conserv a hortises increment of yest had navigator, discovered the May which heave
where placedly stand upon the Nach mark, in a name. A ten years entreprinativities, extleasternal helpestally look and broad first, along where had been learnighted information where of
the Breakla's Reminist and foot of tenents, along where has been produced and higher traders for the
to observations reduced tenenties; and produced by bythe produced in tenthe with farminghing
they by the construction where also enough Broad my former. The Kreice of Cafact becoming
Respective, an enough the above methodists to ancient of the most of the control of contraction
Respective, and the time again again methodists to ancient of the most of the look of the contraction
Respective, and the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the looks.

Transfer belief to a strength of miner we have easily us peak ago, the refere that appeared in final first test appeared in final first test appeared in final first first first appeared in final first first appeared fine the test first firs

before a general company was organ which the Hudwin Ray Company was endeather. reed in Kaginad with men and enumey sol- angle extend its operations. The latter distinguish forest to secure imports prisessions begind ever the right it popple to exercise under the great to ry contingency which has betalien it offens the Prioce Ropert; the former on the right of disthe present time. This, was the Hymoin Bar covery-it being held by the French that New Conners. Its origin dates back to less, when France included not only the Canadas but that Charles the H granted by royal charter to hiert extended for not the interior of the continent. contain, Proper Rightly and air several other the French traders gassed by their Lake Bule-English Scoleden, all that portion of North rior, and from its Vestern extremity appeal theories increded next by the Paritic Ocean and theirstelves out oxer the country westwardly, the Russian praesizions, on the Forth by the establishing posts on the hopper Medissippi, on Arctice fee, on the Keet by the Atlantic, and on Rainy Lake River, on the Red River of the the Britishy sayingkings line rounly on the lighth, on the Assignition and the Hickard eman. he havened and through the great Lakes threes. The haghet on the other hand, relied towards the setting and. It is interesting to more upon inducing the Indiana to come into otherse how very him an extimate theme early their first on Hodson's hay at the month of the English monarchie pizzes upon the dependencies Nelson, the Churchill, and other rivers, with of the crown in America. Here was a feet grant their furl and pritries, the product of a year's ed eyer three inflicing of square-index of Tetric want, than in sending our their traders so the vary, all of it rich in fure and true, muthof it it grounds occupied by the respective tribes. It and, in mineral, in narryable streams, to Faloa-was a long while before the aervants of the com-the foreste-a territory to one of the prairies of pany and penetrated as for month as lake Winniwhich "the fact anchored lele" stiell-might have yex, and intensities did, they dound their been both, and the charter was an carefully rivale had projected the foliages against them, drawn that it seemed withe grantees this ato- of such an extent that it was, difficult to induce pendons territorial manurum perpetuity, and an them to traduct all. Throughout the long conexcurre righted wave within it forever. Of late tinued rivalry between the Englishmen, this prin the legality of the franchise has been densed, my was followed. Each atrive to inhame, the but my provertof at the company at bother no minds of the savages against the other, and each great its infinence through its rest, wealth and immedied to their cassions and appetites to prothrough its members and connections, that the critiate their good will. This context was carried question has never yet been brought before the on with racind fortune to either party until the course for adjudication. In those days, this cession of Canada to England in 1769, when the geographical knowledge, was very limited, and French traders entirely mithidren from the counsuiterfeet. The idea of a Korthwestern Passage to try.

ted classes, and the professle discovery of such a my had scarcely more than congratulated thempaintye through the water thinking into Hud- selven upon this withdrawal of their-ancient riann's blay was made one of the Intensible rate, before another class of traders took their grounds on which the grant was issued to Prince place. As nearly as I have been able to saver-Rugert and his associates. Undoubtedly there tain from the authorities which I have consult were political and failuly reasona at the basin of ed, the brutappearance of the conquexors of Canthis charter, but the Kiny had sufficient pro-take open the waters of lake Hoperur in the cadence not to throat them upon the abbeition of party of traders was in 1766—three years after his bull, ects.

Organized upon this charter, the fludson Bay traders were uncertly of Bosteh origin. To a Company has maintained an active fand problem stirewidness in business, which is proverbial of ble existence for nearly two centuries. Enthroned the Scotch people, they united an enterprise, a in wintery grandeur, for most of the time, in the april of extrenture, a boldness in pursuit of from North, it won grew into a despotato more gain, and an indomitable perceverance and enerrigorous than the chinate. Its imperious edicity gy before which ait obstactes melted away. These have always been the sole law of its numerous Houtchmen from Capada entered ringle-handpersonie, and it has ruled with equal determinased upon the broad Meid, in direct, competition tion the ladian tribes which have contributed with the forwerful company of the liberth. Indito the wealth, vidual enterprise opened the way and entried;

The French traders from Canada, after they these hold, energetic sien as far weatward as the were driven from Hudwon's Key by their more French had genetrated, and even further northpowerful rival, singula a new channel of trade by ward towards the principal seat of the Hudson way of the lakes with the same country over hay Company than their predecessing had ven-

the Pacific priseered the minds of the cultiva. But the members of the Hudson Ray Compathe extend of the country by Prance. These tured to go. But circumstances soon conspired the whole subject was brought before Parliament to drive them into an association of capital and and resulted in a compromise by which the two; of effort. The English, finding them more dan- companies were united under the title of "Hoxgerous rivals than the French had been, became onable 'Hudson's Bay Company," since which suddenly conscious of the danger of losing the time the only competition met with has come hest portion of the trade of which they had ex- from the American Fur Company, whose operapreted to enjoy the entire monopoly, and com- trons have been conducted south of the parallel menced pushing out their posts to the south and of 49 North latitude.

the west, following but never leading the Scotch. The magnitude of the operations of these two Canadigus into whatever portion of the country companies was enormous. From a work enthe latter ventured to penetrate. The contest titled Mackenzie's Voyages, published in London was an unequal one. On one side stood a pow-in 1501, we learn something of the business of erful Company, with wealth, with men trained the Northwestern Company in the earlier period in as service who knew no law save such as their of its-existence. In 1788-four years after its imperious masters dictated, with a great greed organization-the gross value of the adventure for gain, viewing the whole country as legit of the year amounted to \$200,000. In 1795 it imately and legally their peculiar domain, and had reached more than \$600,000, and afterwards from which they would be justified in expelling a still-larger sum. In reading this book I was all intruders; on the other, a few individuals, forcibly reminded of the wonderful improvement with separate interests, without concert of action in facilities of transit, both in navigation and land or combination of effort, with no civil law to carriage, which have come into general use since back them, or compel restitution when force and it was written. Here is an example of the slow mjustice had deprived them of their rights. To process of that day :

make the situation of the latter still worse, a. The agents of the company stationed in the frequent recurrence of rivalry and competition Northwest sent their orders for goods to Montook place among themselves, whereby they treal in October. These orders were forwarded. were less able to meet the systematic attempt of to London, and the goods were shipped the next their organized rivals to drive them from the spring, arriving at Montreal in the summer. Incourse of the following winter they were made up

These circumstances were instrumental in into such articles as were wanted for the Indians; originating a powerful organization in Canada, they were then put up into packages of ninety under the style of the Northwest Company, in pounds each, and shipped from Montreal in the winter of 1783-4. From that date down to canoes in the month of May. The canoes thus 1821-a period of nearly half a century-a com-loaded proceeded up the Ottawa: River, crossed mercial rivalry, hercer perhaps than any that over to Lake Nipissing, descended French River has ever been witnessed in civilized communi-into Lake Huron, then up the St. Mary's River, ties, animated the two companies, and whereso- and coasting around Lake Superior arrived at ever, throughout the Northwestern wilderness, Grand Portuge, near the head of the lake. Theoco these two parties made their appearance, there they were conveyed by way of the Kaministique human ingenuity, a native shrewdness rendered River, Lake La Pluie, or Rainy Lake, and Rainy preternaturally acute by the emergencies of time Lake River, Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and place, an individual courage nurtured by the Saskatchewan River, and so on across to constant familiarity with danger, were all em- Great Slave Lake, the Athabasca country and ployed in carrying forward the plans of the one the Rocky Mountains, arriving at their destinaand in thwarting those of the other, with but tion early in the winter, just two years after the little reference to the agencies made use of to ac-order had been sent for them. That winter these complish the object. Time will not permit me goods were exchanged for furs and peltries, which to give even an outline of this prolonged were sent off the ensuing spring, arriving at contest. Let it suffice on this head to say, Montreal in the fall. From thence they were

that after a sanguinary battle between sent to Europe and sold, and the returns received the servants of the two companies, at the settle- at Montreal the following June-just forty-two ment of Lord Selkirk, on the Red River of the months after the goods were ordered, thirty-six North-fan engagement in which the Governor months after they had been shipped from England . of the Colony, Mr. Semple, and seventeen of his and twenty four months after they had been forfollowers were killed and the remainder put to warded from Montreal. The world has moved flight by the Norwesterns-and after Lord Sel-forward some since that period, and it is easy to kirk, by way of retaliation, had captured Fort see how a "nimble sixpence" of the present William, the principal depot of the Northwest-day, when an enterprising trader may turn over orn Company near the head of Lake Superior, his capital five or six times in twelve months, is.

more productive than the "slow shilling?" of returns and a small margin for profits."

same region of country already spoken of as Jonathan would undoubtedly "come down" occupied by the Northwestern. If the latter handsomely for that, without stopping to scrupioneered the way in every instance, the former timize very closely its legality. pressed hard upon their footsteps, nor left them for any considerable time in the undisputed en- 1 come next to speak of the population of the joyment of the trade of new regions. Thus, country under consideration. And first, as from the great Lakes on the east to Fuget's to the number of whites employed by the for Sound and the Russian Possessions on the west, companies who reside permanently in the counand from the regions of the Esquimaux on the try. It is probable that two thousand would be north to the Gulf of Galifornia at the south, have a liberal estimate for this class. To their charthe agents of these companies traversed the acter and mode of life I have already made incicountry in every direction-crossing the contidental allusion in speaking of the operations of nent with a fleet of bark canoes laden with the companies. Time will not permit me to say goods for the Indians or with furs for Europe | more on that head, making, with few and short portages, the entire distance from Puget's Sound to Montreal, or to Hudson's Bay, through a connected chain of rivers and lakes-on every water course within the boundaries designated, on every Indian trail, in every mountain gorge, on every plain, and in every forest, have the servants of these two companies appeared, stopping wherever the ascending smoke marked the presence of the natives, and bartering the products of European looms-the scarlet cloth, the flaunting print and ribbon, the tinselled ornaments and flashing gewgaw, so attractive to barbaric life-for the rich furs of the north, destined in their turn to minister no less to the vanity of those who dwell in the centres of civilization.

Connected with these long-continued and widely extended operations are incidents of romance, of courage and of daring, of endurance almost many tribes, and are mainly comprised in the superhuman, of deeds of blood fit to appal the following: stoutest heart. All these are to be gathered up . The Ojibways, the Sioux or Dacotahs, the and embalmed in history, but the time is not yet. Muskeegoose, the Crees, the Knisteneaux, the As-Some of them I had thought to present in my siniboins, the Piegans, the Surcies, the Blood present discourse, but the subject has so grown Indians, the Blackfeet, the Flatheads, the Sauupon my hands that I cannot.

sesses a special interest just now from the fact These numerous tribes are undoubtedly the offthat President Pierce in his recent Message ad-shoots of about four distinct nations, or people, vises the purchase of its rights and property in and may all be classified under the heads of the Oregon and Washington Territories. It is un-Algonquins, the Dacotahs, the Chepswyan and derstood that the company is anxious to sell the Esquimaux. I estimate their entire number Its trade in furs is nearly closed in those Terri- at about one hundred thousand souls. It should tories, and in the limited mercantile operations be remembered that the Indian population of the which it conducts there, whether in furs or other included region was formerly much greater than commodities, it comes in direct competition with now. Various causes have contributed to a dim-

can be little doubt but that the sole reason why

The Hudson Bay Company's operations were the company maintains its posts in Oregon and conducted on a scale of similar magnitude to Washington is to induce brother Jonathan to that of its great rival. Its supplies, however, "shell out" liberally for them. My own opinwere received from Europe by way of Hudson's ion is, that brother Jonathan will let the com-Bay, and its furs were shipped by the same pany hold these posts until it voluntarily abancourse. Starting from its forts on this great es-dons them, unless, indeed, it will sell along with tuary, the company's servants penetrated the them the original charter to Prince Rupert.

INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY:

And first, as.

. In the next place, wherever the various companies have established trading posts, a portion of their servants have intermarried with the Indian tribes. I have no satisfactory data by which to estimate the entire population of mixed blood. When Schoolcraft was sent out by the Government in 1852, to visit the tribes inhabiting the country around Lake Superior and on the head waters of the Mississippi, he found in those localities a total Indian population of 14,020, of whom 1,550 were of mixed blood, or a little more than one-tenth of the whole number. Further out in the interior the proportion is not hearly so great, though this class is to be found in considerable number throughout the Whole area covered by the posts of the traders.

The Indians of the country are divided into

teax, the Chepewyan, the Beaver, the Dog Rib. The matter of the Hudson Bay Company pos- the Strongbow Indians and the Esquimaux. the inevitable Yankee, whose motto is "quick inution of their number. First, the perpetual

state of war which exists between many of the chiefly for the benefit of the families of its sertribes. Secondly, the introduction of ardent vants, but incidentally religious and other inspirits by the fur companies; for notwithstand-struction has been gratuitously offered to the ing the organic law of both the Hudson Bay and natives. But throughout its vast domain, so the Northwestern Companies prohibited traffic far as man may judge, these efforts to Christian . in ardent spirits, and notwithstanding the Amer- ize an uncivilized people remain to this day ican Fur Company was probibited by special without fruit, except in two or three instances act of Congress from selling or giving it to the in which agriculture and some other pursuits of Indians, still the fierce rivalry existing between civilized life have been taught them also. The these companies, combined with the known fact American Fur Company, I believe, has never that the Indians would trade with that party made missionary labors a part of its objects. which would furnish them the most rum, led to The Yankee traders were famous among the Inan open and shameless disregard of the law, and dians for mixing their rum with water-but I with the direct results to the Indians. But believe they have never secured much of a reputhe chief agency by which these tribes have been tation, either in the woods or among civilized cut down to a mere tithe of their original number people, for mixing business with religion. When was the small-pox, introduced among them by the Yankee trades, he trades, and trades, too, their intercourse with the traders. The differ-mainly to his own advantage; when he preaches ent authors which I have examined upon the he preaches. Yet American missionaries have subject are at a loss for language to depict the followed close upon the footsteps of the Ameriscenes of horror, of devastation-the utter an can Fur Company, and while they have accomnihilation of whole families, and sometimes of plished more than their French and English pretribes-which followed upon the breaking out of decessors, still it is painfully apparent that mis. this disease among the Indians. On its appear; sionary effort among these northern Indians is ance among some bands, a general dispersion a Sysiphian labor. would take place, and the disease would thus be There is one remarkable instance, however, in

band and father coming to the assistance of those have seen or heard of in the North. They support Indians.

the tribes with which they traded. Such misattention but this is more for recreation than support.
"The remarkable change in the manners and customs sions were planted at the Saut St. Mary, at La-of these people has been wrought mainly through the

spread to neighboring bands. Others remained which these labors have been crowned with sucmoodily where the disease first attacked them, cess. This is a settlement of about five hundred awaiting with Indian composure and stoicism a Cree. Indians, on the Red River of the North, a fate which they regarded as inevitable. And short distance below the Selkirk Colony. David still others, shrinking from the fearful agony of Dale Owen, the eminent Geologist, visited this the disease, upon its first appearance in their settlement of Indians in 1849, and I have copied lodges, would call their families around them, from his official report to Government the foland exhort their women and children to avoid it lowing account of them: by a self-inflicted death—the hand of the hus- "They are decidedly the most civilized tribe which I

who faltered, after which he would close the themselves mainly by the produce of their farms which scene by putting an end to his own life. Such comfortable squared log buildings, erected, that cheff are some of the accounts we have of the effects and whitewashed by themselves. They are acquainted of this terrible malady among the Northwestern with the use of the simple farming utensils, and the mechanical operations necessary to keep their farms As to the moral and mental condition of these to ten acres of land which is kept well fenced. They tribes but little can be said that would be pleas mow their own hay, and feed their cattle on it in winant to hear. It was part of the policy of the ter. A few occasionally hunt during a month or more French traders to establish missions, among all in the summer when their crops do not require much

pointe, at Grand Portage, and as far west as the force of example, by Mr. Smithurst, who resides among Lake of the Woods, almost two centuries ago, them as Missionary. That gentleman is remarkable for his love of order and arrangement, and is devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. His house is situated in 1763. But when the Scotch traders went into n the midst of a delightful flower garden, kept in beauthe country three years afterwards, with the ex-tiful order, with flourishing fields of grain and meadows ception of some old Freuch trappers who had in the rear. The Indians having continually before married Indian wives and still remained, they found no one who appeared to have the slight the means by which they may be enabled to provide a est idea of Christianity. The Hudson Bay Com. support far more stable and certain than that derived pany has generally kept up the forms of the from the chase, have gradually failen into the habits of their instructor, and by degrees have gathered, around their permanent homes, the implements and appurand in some instances has maintained schools tenances, and even some of the comforts and luxuries.

Passing from the population, let us consider son's Bar. This grand water-shed, unlike all

through the Nelson and Severn Rivers into Hud-

belonging to the establishment of the thrifty farmer, the Mississippi and a large number of its tribu-Sometimes/they are accosed contemptiously by their taries, such as the Chippeway, the Crow-Wing, neighbors, the Chippewas, and ridicaled as "cartie taries, such as the Chippeway, the Crow-Wing, neoras" and "grabs;" but they now retort noon them: the Minnesota, the St. Cruix and others—flowing "Wait till the winter sets in, and then you will come to into the Gulf of Mexico. Thirdly, the Red us, beggars for our refuse potatoes and indifferent River of the North and its tributaries, flowing peas."

THE COUNTRY.

now the country itself. And herein are we, as others on the continent which give rise to imcitizens of Chicago, deeply interested. For if portant river systems, is remarkable for being there be to the Northward and Westward of us situated upon a vast plateau, instead of occupya country capable of sustaining large and flour- ing a mountainous region. The sources of all ishing communities, whether of agriculturists, the rivers which I have named are reached by a miners, or manufacturers, those communities gentle ascent-just sufficient to promote drainmust forever hold relations of the most intimate age of the country and start the several streams character with us. Nature, by the interposition upon their long journey. of the great chain of lakes which stretches. Proceeding westward on nearly the same pur-Northward of us through seven degrees of lati- allel of latitude we come upon another grand tude and to within two degrees of the southern water shed situated among the mountains. limits of Hudson's Bay, has made our city the From the peaks and spurs of the Rocky, the inevitable giteway to and from this country. Cour d'Alene and the Cascade Mountains trickle Situated as it is upon the head waters of the down a thousand little rivulets which, collecting Gulf of St. Lawrence, and within striking themselves in the deep garges and canons, and distance of the navigable waters falling into the receiving constant accessions to their volume, Gulf of Mexico, and having both railway and after much apparent fretting and foaming in water communication with the latter, Chicago surmounting the rocky barriers piled in their way, holds a position which enables her to collect emerge finally upon the plains-some on the thithwithin her storehouses the products of all the er, some on the hither side of the mountainszones, and here they will meet and be exchanged a half dozen or more grand rivers; running for whatever Nature, Industry and Art may pro- in as many different directions. On the Northduce in the higher latitudes above us. It be ern confines of this water-shed the Columbia, comes a subject therefore of no little interest, to the Frazier and the Athabasca. Rivers have understand what this country holds in store for their sources, the two former discharging into its future occupants, and what indestructs it the Pacific, and the latter into Slave Lake, which presents to secure early settlement. In con- lake has its outlet in the Arctic Ocean through sidering the matter of soil, climate, water, min- Mackenzie's River. A little further south the erals, &c., I think I shall be able to dispel some Saskatchewan River, which discharges through erroneous impressions that prevail respecting it, Lake Winipeg into Hudson Ray, takes its pice. as well as to present some facts and considera- Still further couthward the Missouri, with its principal tributary, the Yellow Stone, and the tions not generally known to the public. Rio Colorado-the former flowing into the Gulf LAKES AND WATER-COURSES.

One of the most notable features of the coun- of Mexico, the latter into the Gulf of California, try under consideration is the great multiplicity collect their head waters. The concurrence of these two great waterof lakes and water-courses with which it is furnished. It contains within it the water-sheds sheds, with several others of a minor character, from which nearly all the great river systems of from which descend the chief rivers of the conthe continent, west of those which flow from the timent in every direction to the ocean, within slopes of the Alleghanies, derive their sources, the territory under consideration, most admira-If we make the western extreme of Lake Supe- bly fitted it for the operations of the powerful rior our starting point for a general view under companies which have so long occupied it. Br this head, we shall find, after passing westward means of the ten thousand lakes, which occupy a short distance, a grand water-shed comprising the first plateau, and which, in fact, are scattermany hundred square miles of area in which ed freely all over the Northern portion of the the following rivers, beside several others, have continent that is not mountainous-by means of their sources. First, the St. Louis River flow- the great rivers of the two systems and their ining into Lake Superior and seeking an outlet to numerable tributaries interlocking with each the ocean through the River and Gulf of St. Law- other on the plains and among the mountains, rence. This stream may in fact be regarded as breaking down the barriers of the the latter into the head waters of the St. Lawrence. Secondly, an easy open pathway, a thousand lines of water

communication suitable for canoe navigation quite, equal dimensions of Lake Michigan? was opened from the principal trading posts with is no impeachment of their general intelligence. every portion of the country. Occasionally the to suppose most of them are not. brigade of canoes would come to an impassable. The has an existence Lanchere whose harrapid or waterfall; but the hardy royageurs re-rative of a trip from the month of the Commbia garded such an obstruction of but small mo River to Montreal, in 1514, possesses much interment. The goods or furs constituting the cargo est, says of Lake Winipeg-the lake to which were made up in packages of ninety pounds each, I allude—that "it visibly yields in extent only tofrom three to six of which, in proportion to the Lake Superior and the great Slave Lake." Its length of the portage, were usually a load for a southern extreme is on the parallel of 51°. Lake single person; taking this load upon their backs, of the Woods is also a large body of water, being confining it there with a broad strap brought nearly half the size of Lake Ontario. It receives forward and passed over the forchead, detailing its name from the large number of islands within two to share the burden of each canoe, ther it, which are covered with a luxuriant growth would move off on a free lope, rarely slack of forwards. It forms part of the boundary ening their pace until arrived at the pointline between the United States and the British of reembarking. In the same manner portages possessions. Without attempting to particularwere made from the head waters of one stream ize further, let me close this branch of the sub. to the nearest point on those of another-contin-ject by saying, that the region of country emuing onward by the most direct route until the braced between atitude 469 north and the 30th proposed destruction was gained. It is a curi-parallel, and between Hudson's Bay and Lake ous fact, and one which I presume is known to Superior on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on but very few, that there are numerous routes of the west is better watered throughout its entire water communication, with occasional portages extent than any other equal portion of the world. from twenty yards toeight or ten miles in length, So namerous indeed are the streams and lakes through the country we are considering, from that, according to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who the Great Lakes and from Hudson's. Bay across spent eight years in that country as Chief Superthe continent to the Pacific Ocean. Instances intendent of the Northwest Company, the place are upon record in which persons have passed was of rare occurrence from which a person setfrom Montreal to the mouth of the Columbia ting out and proceeding in a direct line for eight River, and vice versa, with merchandise or with or ten miles would not come upon one or the furs, making the entire distance in the same other, bark canoe.

These streams and lakes abound in fish of the Some of these rivers are parigable for a much finest quality. Both the Indians and the Furmore pretending class of boats than the bark Traders rely much upon them for the means of canne of the Fur traders. The Minnesota, the subsistence. It is a singular fact, that all the St. Croix, the Crow Wing and the Blue Earth, great sea-fisheries are in the North. Not that tributaries of the Mississippi, have all, I believe, fish are not abundant within the tropics, but behad their capacity for steamboat, navigation cause those taken in high latitudes, or in the cold tested. The Red River of the North is capable currents which sweep down from the Poles toward of steamboat navigation for four hundred miles the Equator, are far superior in quality to the So the Saskatchewan, the Assigniboin, the fish of the tropics or those found in the thermal Athabasca, the Mackenzie, and perhaps other currents setting Northward. Lieutenant Maury, rivers of which I have not the data to warrant in his Physical Geography of the Sea, gives me in speaking definitely, have likewise a suf-numerous illustrations of this fact. The same ficient depth of water for steamboat navigation conditions appear to govern the quality of the In some of these water courses a great many tish in our Northwestern lakes. The Mackinaw rapids, and sometimes considerable cataracts, trout are famous for their fine quality beyond occur, suggestive of the manufacturing establish those taken from Lake Michigan in the latitude ments that will sooner or later derive from them of Chicago. The fish of Lake Huron are supethe motive power to propel their machinery, rior to those of either Lake Erie or Michigan; Many of the lakes are also navigable, some of while the fish of Lake Superior are esteemed by them for the larger class of vessels. We not un-epicures of far more delicate flavor than those of frequently find mention of those which are Lake Huron. By analogy, therefore, we should be from ten to thirty miles in extent. There are warranted in asserting the superior quality of two of very remarkable size. Are my audience the fish which are found in the lakes and rivers prepared to hear, that not more than two hun- of the high northern latitudes in which the subdred and fifty, or three hundred, miles northwest ject of this discourse is situated; while the uniof Lake Superior there is a lake of nearly, if not form declarations of independent explorers and

of the Fur-Traders, establish the correctness of first was to maintain a constant silence respecting

quite endurable, if not positively agreeable.

tain the undisturbed possession of it to the In-most desirable portions of the Union. dian tribes which were found within it. There. Now let us see for a moment what facts can be were two ways by which this might be done. The adduced, even in the present imperfect state of

it; the other, to spread reports prejudicial to it, Each of these plans has, in its turn, been acted But water, although an essential element, does upon. Almost all the knowledge that is availanot, of itself, make a country desirable for resi-ble to the public concerning the country came dence. Other considerations, as, for example through these interested sources. Moreover, of soil, of fuel, of minerals, and of climate, must had the fur companies been inclined to report also be taken into the account to determine the the country correctly, the fact that their line of question. But before entering upon these top- travel was along the water courses and only ocics, let us take a brief survey of the extent of so casionally passing across small portions of the much of this country as I hold to be well adapted country, from one stream to another, rendered it. to the occupation of a civilized people. Our own impossible for them to obtain full and accurate government, it will be remembered, once claimed knowledge of it themselves. It is curious to obup to 540 40', but finally "backed down" to 450 serve, also, what erroneous impressions the ear-On whatever side justice may have been, I cannot ly explorers and first settlers of a country form help thinking that, had our statesmen entertained of it. I very well remember when the opinion any correct idea of the country between the par- was universal that the great prairies of Illinois; allels of 40° and 54° 40°, the subject would have Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Missouri would remained much longer under discussion, and our never be settled save small strips of them, present possessions, in all probability, would ex- around the edges, in the vicinity of wood and tend north of the boundary finally agreed upon, water. I can well remember when the opinion Taking the facts as we find them, the undered prevailed extensively that the country upon the oped area between latitude 460 and 400, west head waters of the Missouri and of the Missisof the lakes, comprises 357,000 square miles, or sippi were adapted only for the abode of unclvsufficient territory to make six and a half States ilized man. The first Americans who went into of the size of Illinois. The undeveloped area of California in search of gold, reported the country the British Possessions west of Lake Superior as entirely unadapted to agricultural pursuits, and Hudson's Bay, comprises 1,375,200 square We have lived to see all these ideas exploded, miles—or sufficient territory to make twenty-five. The immense prairies of the west are now justive States equal in size to Illinois. Our own and the regarded as the garden of the world. Immihabitable portion of the British Possessions to gration has poured up the Mississippi and its gether are, therefore, more than thirty-one times highest tributaries, almost to Lake Itasca. larger than the State of Illinois. This computative source of that great river; a similar tion carries us up to the Soth parallel of north lat current is setting into Nebraska and Kansas itude. Considering the extreme severity of the and atretching away over the immense plains present season, it will probably occar to some of that border the Missouri. While California, the my audience that that is pushing the subject to country so recently thought to be entirely unit an unreasonable extreme, but from causes that for agriculture, besides growing enough to sup-I shall mention presently, when I come to speak port its own population, exported to New York of the climatology of the country, Lahall be able and other places during last year nearly half a to show that, in a very lapse section of the coun-million bushels of wheat. Now, when I come try, the temperature at the 60th parallel is before you this evening, and lay down the proposition, that 'a very large' portion of the vast It is the popular idea concerning this vast re- region lying between the 46th and 60th paralgion of country, that it is "a waste howling wil- lels of latitude, and between the Lakes and the derness," abounding in sandy plains, and every. Pacific, is susceptible of a profitable cultivation share unadapted to cultivation, both on account that it is eminently adapted to manufactures by the poor will and its high latitude. But this is reason of its vast resources of water power, that a mistake, as I shall show. It is quite natural large sections of it are rich in valuable minerals however, that such notions should prevail re- and all this, too, in the face of current opinspecting it. The fur companies that have occu-ions directly to the contrary, I would have you pied it have always been opposed to its settle-bear in mind the interested sources from which ment. The presence of civilization in any por- these opinions originated, as well as the fact that tion of it would put an immediate end to the busi, very similar opinions formerly prevailed of porness of these companies within the district thus tions of our own State and other parts of the occupied. It was essential, therefore, to main-country which are now considered as among the

our knowledge of the country, in support of the . "The popular impression has been that the bulk of the proposition just laid down. And in doing so, I fertile lands of the territory, are to be found in the rivproposition just have down. And in using so, i er vallege, and that back of these there is no inducement will commence at the eastern limit and progress for exploration or sentlement. From reports continuwestward. The country bordering upon Lake ally reaching us we are satisfied that this is a great er-Superior has become widely famous for its mini ror. It is true that all our valleys—the Upper Mississiperal deposits and extensive mining operations, pl, the Minnesota, the Cannon River, the Zambro, a For a little while after population commenced world. Broad expanse of prairie, rolling and dotted flowing 12, similar impressions, prevailed with opening, seemingly dotted by hand, so uniform respecting its agricultural capacities to those and regular is their growth; with a soil of great depth which the first American explorers of California and richness; and ribboned at convenient intervals distortianted of that country. The country was over waterfalls, and contribute to the health, no less countries to the health of the countries to the countries supposed to be tormountainous and broken, too than to the, rapid development of the sections which many rocks on the surface, the soil too thin, and they beautify; these valleys, thus fashioned and adornthe seasons too short. But subsequent experited would in themselves, make Minnesota flourishing ment has proved that none of these conclusion. "The remaining portions of the Territory are not as is But this is no drawback to the country, since the sor Mapes himself." prairies, of Wisconsin and Illinois are near "Sometwenty-five miles from Chacka, he was surprised as all the other articles I have enumerated.

abound, having low banks and swampy mar-rection.

The description given us by this gentleman, we are gius. Mr. Owen, in his report of a Geological assured may be applied with equal truth to the great member that this is precisely the advice which port the denset population, "
the first government surveyors sent out to Mich."
Office country lying to the northward of that igan gave respecting that State. A little drain thus described we have reason to believe that it age will make the Lake region thus contempinis not of a very different character. When Mr. ously slurred over and dismissed by Mr. Owen, Schoolcraft in 1822 traced the Mississippi to its

say anything, for its agricultural capacities are they informed him that the crop was always renow well known and appreciated. It will be lied on, that seed corn was preserved from year sufficient on this head to read a brief extract to year, and the crop never known to fail. At from the St. Paul Pioneer, respecting the coun- Red Lake, north of the 45th parallel, the traders try lying between the Minnesota and Mississippi assured him that corn was a profitable crop, and Rivers, of which but little has hitherto been that it was grown there in such quantities that

sions were correct. The finest esculents in generally supposed, either uncomely or barren. On the the world are grown in that region. The grass- contrary, if we rely upon the statements of intelligent the world are grown in that region. The grans men, the high table fands which lie between our beautiest for valleys, comprise qualities which must ultimate y make them our prominent reliance for agricultural of Indian corn succeed welt. Add to this, that purposes. This is peculiarly true of the section lying the characteristics of the soil are such that crops between the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. A friendrequire very little attention beside planting and who lately took a tripsome thirty miles back from Chasharvesting. Wheat has been grown at different this section of country beautiful rolling practice, oak points on Lake Superior; but it is now thought and maple openings, and forests covered with the large that the spows immediately upon the coast and est and foest growth of timber to be found in the Wees, on the highlands of the coast range, are general. The soll, which he took occasion to examine at intervals by so deep that this crip would be smothered averaged from three to four feet in depth, and "could but this is no desirable to the simple the moth as he expressed it, "have been bettered by Profes-

enough at hand to supply the want. Further by the sight of a large near looking settlement, to which went the snows are not so deep, and an excellent the name of Glencoe has been given. It is located in quality of wheat is grown in Minnesota, as well the centre of a charming prairie, and skirted around by highland and forests. Coal, in considerable abundance had been found there, and our friend saw a laborer In Northern Wisconsin there are occasional throwing out with a spade floating particles, from a cel-atrips of poor land—of country almost destitute lar which he was digging. The settlement was comof soil-sandy and arid, made up mainly of the menced last spring by a single family, and now every of son-sandy and arid, made up mainly of the quarter section within a space of ten miles square is disintegration of the lower protozoic sandstones. "claimed" by actual settlers. On his return, he met be-There are also occasional districts in which the tween seventy and eighty men, with teams and packs, surface is nearly covered with huge boulders, going into that vicinity for purposes of settlement. So and others in which a great multitude of lakes rapidly and quietly is Minneapta filling up in every de

Survey of Iowa, Wisconsin; and Minnesota, ad-body of country lying between the Minnesota and Muvises Government not to incur the expense of security formwhole states of the New England size, surveying these marshy grounds. You will re- and blessed with a soil strong and fertile enough to sup-

one of the most productive and most desirable source, to Itusca Lake, he found the Indians cul-Respecting eastern Minnesots, I need scarcely divating corn on its head waters. At Cass Lake it was sometimes furnished to the posts on the

Upper Mississippi, and even as fir east as Fonditt is to yield up its long hitten stores, hids fair du Lac, at the head of Lake Superior. Fran-move the impediments which litherto it has itself preon Lac, at the hear of Lake Superior. I ran-yeard. The faint of Lake superior, besides establish there; whose work has already been mentioned; fag a continuity of foute between the cust and the west. thus speaks of one of the Northwest company's will find their nearest and cheapest supply of agriculta frighing posts on Lake Winipeg in 1814, north of ral produce in the wall sy of the Kuministaniola."

the 50th parallel of latitude: 📜

large and well cultivated farm than of a fur trader's the country, and of its adaptation to topuloufactory; a meat and elegant man-on built on a slight settlement. Between Rainy Lake and Lighe of emmence and surrounded with harms, stables, stores the Woods lig found a region especially fascinationses, & mand by fields of barley, peas outs and potetoes, reminded us, of the civilized countries which we in 2 as will appear by the following pursuate: had left so long-ago.?

Mods. Franchere for limning it away out there in route in more than one respect. From Fort Franches and downwards a speech of nearly a hundred miles, it is the wilderness for our information and gratifica- not interrupted by a single impedation, while set the tion. A few days afterwards Franchere and his current is not strong enough materially to related an companions had their visions of civilized life re- ascending traveller. Nor are the banks less favorable newed by coming upon another farm on Rainy tion, resembling in some measure, these of the Thains. Lake quite equal to the one they had, seen at near Richmond. From the very brink; of the river Lake Winipeg. . .

this region make large quantities of maple sugar, throphy to discern through the vista of futurity, this and it may be set down as an established truth, noble stream, connecting as at does the fertile shores of that the presence of sugar maple is a sure indi-two stactors lakes and crowded steamboats on its bo cation of a rich and productive soil.

Flowing southward from the highlands which the valley of the Red River of the North. A col-terminate the basin of Lake Superior on the North. is one of the loyellest and most romantic rivers ony was planted on this river about the year

isles not less fertile and lovely than its banks; and many on Lake Superior, I had the pleasure of meeting a spot reminded us of the righ and quiet scenery of Eng. with the Representative from that county to the land. The paths of the namerous portages were some Territorial Legislature, from whom I believe gled with violets, roses and many other wild flowers. while the current and gooseberry, the cherry, and even many facts respecting the colony and the Court imbued as it were with the real less flutter of butterfiles energy is such as you would expect to had find of the brightest hues. Compared with the adamanting variey without feeling that it is destined, sooner or later, of speculation and thefrivolities, and inauties of

Further westward, the same author speaks in "This tradion post had more the appearance of a no less enthusiastic terms of the character of

"The river which empties I ac la Pluse onto the Land A very domestic picture truly, and we thank of the Woods is decid dig the finest stream on the whole there rives a gentle slope of green sward, crowned in It is a well known fact that the ludians of all many place with a plentiful growth of bigh, poplar, beech, elm and oak. Is it too much for the eye of philan-.som, and proudous towns on its borders " But I must proceed another stage westward to

one of the loyeliest and most romantic rivers only was planted on this river about the year apon the continent, bearing the beautiful name (11% by Lord Selkirk, under the auspices of the of Kaministique, or, following more closely the (Indian orthography, Kaministaquola, Francherwas filled with ecstacy while contemplating the Tay total population, in comfort and in wealth, magnificent scenery through which this river makes it way. Numerous cascades and three or madelait the present time to be between four cataracts serve to add the element of grander. One of the latter, Franchere esteems was no between the United States, and the British scarcely inferior in this respect to the Falls of Niagara. Nearly the whole of the Kaministophe (20th parallel). The Governor and the other officerior is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Niagara. Nearly the whole of the Kammstojne 42th parallel. The Governor and the other offi-Valley is susceptible of profitable cultivation, easily, on learning this fact, at once removed fur-Valley is susception of production of the countries of the surface of the line. Sir George Simpson, in his recent work, eartified ther down the riverte the other side of the line. "An Overland Journey around the World, But Pendina continues to be quite ah info The fiver during the day's march, passed through portant settlement. It has been organized into forests of elm, oak, ping, hiren, so, being sp. fled with a county of Minnesota, and last summer, while the vine were abundant. All this bounty of nature was try. Churches and schools are organized and imbued as it were with life, by the overful notes of a maintained in these settlements, and the/sodeserts of Lake Superior, the Kaministaquois presented community of simple-minded, judustrious people a perfect paradise. One cannot pass turough this fair entirely removed from the whirl and expitement to become the happy home of civilized men, with their fishionable life. There are some eighteen winds and their churches, with their full garners and their to mills and two water mills in the pettlements. cial hearths. At the time of our visit the great obstacle Wheat of a very superfor quality is grown there, in the way of so blersed a consummation, was the hope as would and outperform quanty segrown there, less wilderness to the eastward "which seemed the case at most of the to bar for ever the march of settlement and posts of the Hudson Bay Company, in even cultivation. But that very wilderness, now that higher latitudes than this, were there mills to

grind it. As it is, our tourists speak only of even more lavish in her gifts of soil than in her " fields of oats, barley, peas, and potatoes." channels of communication. The numerous lakes From all that I can learn of the quality of the Red between the Mississippi and the Red River are River wheat, I conclude that it is superior to any surrounded by a gently undulating country of grown upon the continent. The best Illinois the most fertile character, and abundantly supwheat weighs from 60 to 60 lbs. to the measured plied with all the forest trees common to so bushel. The best Genesee from 60 to 65 lbs, northern a latitude. He traversed the country Red River wheat weighs from 65 to 70 lbs. to the from north to south, a distance of five hundred measured bushel: Forty bushels to the acre is miles, and, with the exception of a few swamps, the average on new ground, and thirty bushels saw not one acre of unproductive land. The is an ordinary yield. The crop very rarely fails, soil, he says, is the black mould, several feet in So much I have heard verbally from citizens of thickness, with various proportions of sand sufthe country. Now let us turn again to our writ-ficient to give the necessary warmth. The valley ten authorities. of the Red River, which, as I have already stated

Col. Long, who visited this region in 1922-2, on his authority comprises 45,000 square miles, says agriculture is attended with success; wheat, he represents as presenting in its whole extent barley, nullet, pulse, potatoes, and other culin- an almost unbroken level of rich prairie, interary roots are cultivated. isected by heavily timbered tributaries of the

Sir George Simpson, whose residence as Governver, the main river itself being also heavily ernor of the Hudson Bay Compony is there, in timbered on both banks with oak, clm, ash, maspeaking of Fort Garry, which is north of the ple, &c. This valley, he says, is among the fine-Enh parallel, describes the country as being, on est wheat countries of the world.

on the other side wooded with birch, oak, elm, Company's, service, in the "narrative of his twenty years, yields fifteen to twenty-five bush about one hundred miles north of the Red Kiver

about five degrées north of the latter.

read you an extract from David Dale Owen's re many places in great profusion and of good qualport, concerning a settlement of civilized Creelity.". Indians, who reside upon this river, to which I If further proof of the existence of a vast and is highly productive, especially in small gram, ed as entirely satisfactory, ed droughts during the midsummer months, and from the Selkirk settlement, we strike the valley freshets during the spring, which from time to of the Saskatchewan River. The Saskatchewan tenacious subsoil insures its durability."

extent, containing 45,000 square miles-larger Winipeg. The French, originally, and after-than many of the States of the Union. Captain wards the Northwest and Hudson Bay Compa-Pope, of the U. S. army, whom many of you nies, established trading posts along the entire know personally-a native of Illinois, and son valley of both branches of the Saskatchewan. It of the late lamented Judge Pope, a young gen-is described as a most charming region of countleman of fine abilities and solid attainments-try, fertile and well wooded. Sir John Richardconducted an exploration into this country by son states that wheat grows finely in it, that it order of the Government in 1849. After stating ripers well in the dryer limestone districts, and in his report that the Mississippi was navigable better in the prairie country; but in the latter it 400 miles in Minnesota; the Red River the samelis subject to periodical ravages of the larvae of distance; the St. Peters 120, and the Jame caterpillars. He adds, however, that this plague River, a tributary of the Missouri, nearly 200 might be lessoned were the country more gener-

the west side of the river, one vast prairie, and Mr. Thomas Simpson, of the Hudson Bay and pine; that the soil yields forty bushels of Assoveres on the north coast of America in wheat to the acre, and even after being cultivated 1836-37", says of the Manitoba House, situated Sir John Richardson states that the vegetation canals De and climate of this place Sir John Richardson states that the vegetation cquals Red River. Barley, wheat and potatoes in the valley of the Red River is similar to that yield in most seasons excellent returns. The of the State of New Hampshire. The former is lake produces very fine white fish on some of its tributary streams; tolerable salt is obtained I-have, in the preceding part of this discourse, from saline springs, and the wild hop grows in

now add the following remark by the same au-fertile region from two to live bundred miles thor: "The general agricultural character of west of Lake Superior were needed, it could be the Red River country is excellent; the land furnished, but the above will certainly be regard-The principal drawbacks are occasional protract- Proceeding a few hundred miles northwestward

time overflow large tracts of low prairie. Its is an important stream, adapted to steamboat navigation, having its sources in the Rocky The valley of this river is 300 by 150 miles in Mountains, and discharging its waters into Lake miles, Capt. Pope remarks, that nature has been ally cultivated, and rooks and domestic poultry encouraged. He also says that maize ripens well basea, Sir Alexander Mackenzie came upon many at Carlton House, a post of the Hudson Bay charming views, a description of one of which I Company, in 520 51' north latitude, at a height transcribe :

is destroyed by the early frosts. At the Cum- a most delightful intermixture of wood and lawn, and saw cultivated fields in 1814—barley and peas stately forests, relieved by promontories of the finest especially promising an abundant barvest. This verdure, where the elk and buffal, find pasture. These last mentioned writer, although a practical busis are contrasted by spots where fire has destroyed the ness man, was rendered quite poetic by the syl-woods and left a dreary void behind it. Nor, when I van beauties of this region. I quote a passage was the moving scene of human occupation wanting to from his narrative:

world. The banks are perfectly charming, and ouer in Wonth of September when I enjoyed a scene of which I many places scenes the fairest, the most smiling and do not presume to give an adequate description; and as the best diversified that can be seen or imagined; hills, it was the rutting season of the elk, the whistling of that in varied forms, crowned with superb, groves; valley, animal was heard in all the variety which the echoes agreeably embrowned at evening and morning by the could afford it." prolonged shadow of the hills and of the woods which of ground, and cultivate the soil of their country for country very much resembling an English Park.

proprietors who scarcely leave them whereon to support existence-wherefore do so many millions of acres. The agricultural value of the of apparently fat and fertile land demain unemtivated bases valley increases as it approaches and absolutely useless? Of at teath only sleep your the mountians, the rigor of the climate port only here of will animals. We men always being more strikingly modified by the love better to vegetate all their lives an ungrateful soil, than to seek afar fertile regions in order to pass in warm winds from the Pacific. But throughout peace and plenty at least the last portion of their its entire length, as well as in a considerable pordays?"

With which profound and knotty questions we son Bay and Northwest Companies have grown must leave Mone Franchere and the charming at their several posts, oats, barley, potatoes, valley of the Saskatchewan.

The next-most important valley westward is has been grown at Fort Laird, on a tributary of that of the Athabasca River, with its tributaries, the Mackenzie River, in latitude 600.5' North, which flows into Great Slave Lake. This region while barley, potatoes, &c., are grown up to 650 is spoken of by most of the writers we have al. North latitude. At Fort Simpson, on the Macready quoted in a similar strain to their notices kenzie, in 620 North latitude, Sir John Richard-

of cleven hundred feet above the level of the sea; "Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a and he believes it is cultivated likewise at Cum- precipice, which rises upward of a thousand feet above berland House, which is situated a degree further, the plain beneath it, and commands a 'mast extensive, north, where the summer heat exceeds that of eye looks down on the course of the little river, by some Brussels or Paris. At Fort Edmondton, on the called the Swan, and by others the Clear Water and same river, in latitude 540, near the Rocky Moun-Pelican River, beautifully meandering for upwards of tains, Gov. Simpson says potatoes, turnips, and thirty miles. The valley which is at once refreshed and adorned by it, is about three miles in breadth, and is ther hardy vegetables are grown, but the wheat confined by two lofty ridges of equal-height, displaying berland House, another trading post; Franchere stretching on till the bine mist obscures the prospect. complète the picture. From this elevated situation, I "The River Saskatchewan flows over a bed composed beheld my people, diminished as it were, to half their of sand and mark which contributes not a little to dissipate any payed in pitching their tents in a charming minish the purity and transparency of its waters, which meadow and among the canoes, which being turned on like those of the Missouri are turbid and whitish. Extheir sides, presented their reddened bottoms in concept for that, it is one of the prettlest rivers in the trast with the surrounding verdure. It was in the

Sir John Richardson says of the country in the adorn them; herds of light-limbed antelope, and of same vicinitity, that from Alethy Fortage westheavy colossal buffalo—the former bounding along the ward the country, that from aletty Fortige west-slopes of the hills, the latter trampling under their heavy feet the verdure of the plains; all these cham river courses and ravines, and more or less. paign beauties reflected and housled as it were by the thickly wonded, partakes so much of a prairie waters of the river; the melodious and varied songs of character that horsemen may travel over it to: a thousand birds, perched on the tree tops: the refresh Lesser Slave Lake and the Saskatchewan. In ink breath of the zephyrs: the serenity of the sky; the unity and salubrity of the air; all in a word pours con the valley of this river Sir George Simpson ententinent and joy into the soul of the inchanted spectal countered emigrants from Red River, moving tator. * . . How comes it to pass, said I to myself, with horses and wagons to Oregon, which fact that so beautiful a country is not inhabited by human indicates clearly the practicable character of the creatures? The songs, the hymns, the prayers of the laborer and the artisan shall they never be heard in country. Indeed Sir George, in another place, these fine plains? Wherefere, while in Europe so many mentions that from Carlton House to Bow River, thousands of men do not possess as their own an inch-about one hundred inites, he passed through a

> tion of the valley of Mackenzie's River, the Hudpulse, and at some places wheat. Indeed wheat

of the Saskatchewan valley. While passing son states that "barley is usually sown from the down one of the minor tributaries of the Atha-20th to the 25th of May and it is expected to be

ripe on the 2 th. of Aurolat, after an interval of until this class of men had been superveded by by days. In some seasons it has repend by the mother, and then the world was astounded with 15th. Oats, which take a longer time, do not the discoveries which followed. The same thrave so well, and wheat does not come face of men have occupied the iron and Potatoes yield well, and copper-hearing region of Like Enperior, for to maturaty, no discuss has affected them, though the 'early nearly' two-centance, bur the vist minesfrosts sometimes burt the crop ." ...

This takes us into the mountains, and begond builty than that of dalifornia - was left nameinto Oregon, Washington and the officent Bri- leated in its pulled hills, and it is only within the tich Possessions, of all of which I can only say lasting years that the world has been made that it is a magnificent country, producing wheat, exch partially cognizent of its magnitude and and other small grain up to the 55th parallel, richness. If is true, that coppers had been growing all the escalents, Armenting in wood, known to exist on the margin of Lake Anperior water, field, and and tron, and doubtless other for many restrictions on The ladicisched some vatuable minerals.

The route by which we have thou traveled knew on the junified to the traders. A large description of this country, I will content my sessed of the enterprise and requisite knowledge self with giving you the observations of a single to trace up to their original sources, these person respecting it, after a critical personal ex-metallit ons formations, by the debris carried fellow-togensman, E. I. Tinkham, Req. - a civil known marks. survey of the northern route for a railroad to the country under consideration that formerly comteristics of the section in question;

country or destitution of water any where. Fill they though they have but action disclosed the sayreat deal of country which is not-promoting for characters which they were taken. Declared contivation, and is not likely ever to be thickly setting, places from which they were taken. is roamed over by the buffalo: and I should hidre might traders for the reasons, before alluded to. I he used in extensive grazing. But even in this, the must, however, do the Hudson Bay Company most unpromising part of the rouse, at intervals are must, however, do the Hudson Bay Company pleasant and fertile spots which will repay cultivation—the juxque to note a remarkable effort, on as the vallers of some of the smaller streams-and he their part, for discover a copper mine, Intimatween grazing and tilling it will perhaps be preciole to tigns of which had been repeatedly given by the occupy the greater part of the lands. It should be re- Indiana. Mr. Hearne, an officer of that company, collected, too, that the country has been but very par stially explored, and that the examinations will bring to residing at Fort Prince Wales, undertook; and light valuable lands."

Minerála.

with a seng brief and cursory notice. Fur tra- He found the precise spot designated by the Inover for a century or more by them -the gold-discoveries, returned to Fort Prince Wales very bearing streams and guiches and canons had little wiser on that subject than before,

been traversed and trapped over again and. Some of the oxides of copper have been found again, but the secret of their unfold treasures, in various localities upon the head waters of the lying almost on the surface, remained unknown Mississippi, and it is not improbable that subse-

zi middle existing there-greater in all probaknowledge of it, and communicated what they.

over the continent has inclined in a Northwest boulder of virthin Copper was exposed to view erly direction; on which account the Northern apon one of the forks of the Ostobagon River portion of Nebraska has been avoided a This by the action of the water, and this was talked section I have purposely left for the last, because of by the voyageurs and trappers on returning. of the impression which generally obtains, that from their excursions to the posts of the respecit is a barren waste; an and dissert, which must live companies, and occasional notices of it brever remain unpeopled, beside proving an im-found their way into the public prints. But this parsable barrier to all attempts to extend our would probably be the present suspented of our tines of railroad across the continent to the Pa. knowledge of the subject, had not the trappers citic Ocean. Time will not perfeit of a detailed and Indiana given place to a class of men pos-

amination. Mr. A. W. Tinkliam, brother of our down the water-courses and by other well engineer and a gentleman of superior ability. We have the same evidence of the existence who held a prominent 'position in Gov. Steven's of mineral districts in other portlons of the

Pacific, thus sums up briefly the faciling charac-liptimed our entire stock of knowledge relative to the copper and iron of Lake Superior. The In-A goal deal of the country is poor, ill wooded, and diang from time to time have displayed metals of with a poor soil. There is no such thing as deart different descriptions, at the trading posts,

All of this country produces years, and they were not hard-pressed on this point by the

safeet two or three fadures, succeeded in conducting successfully, an expedition to the Arctic The subject of minerals must be dismissed Ocean, near which the mine was reported to be.

ders are not much given to explorations for min- dians, found some copper also, but not being proerals. California and Oregon had been roamed vided with the requisite means for prosecuting

inent explorations will reveal their expressive in own frace Island and now the Face Island's unthinent quantity to justify the extension pour of off the exact of Oreenland atoms inclinating these mondayto entrick of tainer of exture the exture the ex-

Incharge for working them. . Iron is at tragiant conservate, actually in the intence of a beneficial Victidential delays, by existery and anothern sections of the district the which regions descented timber ask advished deringiem, hift along its nonthern temedary with an early accessible trek

alar, and on the Partic coses, and among the Mr Mexander University there titement between mountain rangles. Indeed I am tempted to the tains in the railey of the kindhama, into which the there, that a rest large-proportion of the northern throat poles twenty lead in length without tinde parties the exptinent will attributely be leaded to any testion. In this classes discount field an ache rich in nearly all of the valuable minerals, the cines of a similar lake of sitch, or bearing, on metalliferous districts berminating colgenish the Translati, one of the West locks Islands. Solic

terminus of land. This hyperthesis is attempth-man sage;

ened by recent discoveries, made in Greecland. It is between their a theoretical indical regression was, which country in in reality and a continuation of terminate from the country of meaning are on one the Western Hernisphere. An Anglo-Daniah Laustin, Succeed with most continuation of the second with most continuation of the Second Se Company is at this time engaged in carrying on han resmon girlagen, the firecendures. Mind with unning operations there, and one of the Courterries and each it makes become convenient and gangle suggests not long since assisted at London, not obtained houses. Thus to, gover a structured haring on heard rathible specimena of black has parchased a tear of 2 answers a and has her I make a good given but the ga. The gar of transchald. lead, printerior, effect, lead, evipper aid the received apprintment of the received from entire nature nature aliver, ligants aid cool. The greating making the endicite his led expected from the first printeres this is by no means an nowagraphable constant the materials to receive the lawner and as the experience of the constant of the endicate of the end of t tion is by no means an nonagraphic one, such made made when you exist, which fore appear-ioniqueness of all the cores discovered in Oreele, appearing algebraic of forces appear land exist in greater or less quantity upon the land exist in grouter or less quantity upon the . Thus, when this must constru conce to be continent, also. That some of them do us a men peopled, not only will great and he truck there.

externiated fact. test contactual, its great atmospheres, test took and for But to return from the field of conjecture, I discontinuous prorposes. Think if a inscribed remark in the next clace upon the existence of very away up there in Athanasea Bores, sendeval in a large portion of the country. Praceness my down governed differe inade from these and Gor. Bragaga speak it its correctlying at intriciance districts and unappting with the. different places in the diskatcheman, Somis locia Rother, and gotta psychia materiprist. and Crick name intoinioral court becomes Reproducting of Morace M. tray below, of Mem-Gorte : Clark and the fulls of the Minemilia Report, "Cris" Loud can been fixed our the Gapcade Mosses toppens also saw coul in sign wince local two trips. And the following of that engine basis the Wyoth-sain legge quantities of it is the Vollin ian brought into the gentack the Bassian May Huma. But Hurring Larry found the men's Contact platical and eliver one though they computer from the falls of the thirties meaning to have enter purelish the ineality to which they to the monatains, hearly fire hundred miles are privated. Gold has recently been discovered declared with lighter. Bonnerille speaks of recut Port Counte, and men whally wish field at gions among the mountains near the head waters these evidation haph taken out from ten technical of the Vellowstone, which abroad in authorists by dollars for day. Nort Carinevala the this er coal. In fact, deal has been traced along the first range of monography, on 60% 60% obesth late-47th parallel of latitude for a distance of nearly ende. The discoveries already years indicate ten degreea of longitude, with a appriliary out the existence of an extensive glat-bearing, gecrops rendering it more than growably, when you is Washington Tedestery said it in with the considered in connection with the discoperes of probable, that the entire chain of Mestry coal in the Baskatchingan, the Athabian, Mac Monotains, from the Galf of Califofand Calif kerdidy River, and Great Bris Lake, that a coal minth of Market had a River, will officially see field of greater-extent than any other in the found to contain deposits of this predomination. mortd exists in the realized half of the district. The was extensive systems of half springs of country woulded in our nations. Father us and taken about in this region, in different local Islance in hand to appoint this hypothese is litter, both pother the kneedeshand the links the Miscoveries of evial nearly all around the kinesistina, and in some districts the supersis-

northern rim of the North American equineer their in found in great party and aircchaire. To the captains of whating reasels, and by the Considering the rast approach of university of hardy exploners who have tempted the heave ready discovered, with searcely any executive explanations. seas, in search of a northwest passage, by the ploration, the hypothesis is by hypothesis at Flori-presence of both coal and lignite in Greenland, reasonable one, that no pursue of the excelensal

exceeds thus rest indeveloped Formerest in allels of latitude disquisity, until they pass the thistorical trouplestable.

LISKAYR. keeps are not great which the spiner, there's, or

enture diagraphic arguests, expendity profits between resture time core begins, respectly opposite the easil entries correlated, parally nearly half is core. Letter three-fortheight feature entries organ content lake of the Woods, which is on a covered with mater, and the observation of the West greatles, curriege the numbers terminals the voice granting aportion causes, maintains for of lake. Winipey wouth of the facilities of the people of the Espain where the Espain where the enemy to be write and the Espain what the Property to the write and the Espain the Figure to ready the tool parallel, and then prohence is, known as the Coul istream, by copies conductive nearther a near distance, where it is now a large release of water through the cost by our mode from a alconomyted range of chean arrests in the court of Rassyeva state the Ricky Bountain, which again corrective that executer a climate for more punisherate that the southward along the eartern frame of the corresponding introduce on this side of the range, until meeting with a degreeation it passes L'and Silly

have endeathing ally turns conducted by the officers attached to Ocean marty ten degrees north, of Quetes, the between the current in these center, untirely another inspectorizinal tables of the columnity at have your to the Gulf Atream of the Atlantic. This ween kept at the first and trading posts within Ruil atreate of the Pacific exists the entire office in all of which, methods exception, indicate a ence opin the charge of the weatern coast of charge in faces ingu language much more semour continent in auxilying the temperature, that perate that would prevail were it not for the its convener of the Atlantic does upon the west excess which I have mentioned, and perhaps the Colombia, 260 Highlips, on Suget's Bould, dissovery may make manifest. the new near the data the other main the stall

D. total if limitimente, in balitude with ----

far involves violenced. The great water-shed of triplets, and there are physical caused why it the meantains, expects of the an early part of should be for. Recorded conservations at the this discourse, resears in a ment insirted suggest trading gently upper late years in Minnesota, the sime of the cross, in being only about transferences ideal fine southful the prevailing winds of with storm the tereiod file see. Through this kep in Affect from the West and North. Those finning the mountains, several hundred in the in width, from the North, instead of precipitating mainture and proking up through the railegy of the inder- in the form of anomorrain, evapointly have their boking streams; through the canons and garges, capacity for retaining monitore increased as they z vast trely of narm air direct from the openin is progress wouthward to a milder region. Those exercise industrially out exercised over the plaine, from the West might first cross, the mountains,

he a conversionne, lentwirmal diver-or lines ture, and in effect wrong it perfectly dry, of equal temperature—drawn exet and west when it passes in this condition over the counwrome our continent, after passing west of the try to the east of the mountains,

lakes, begin to curre morthward, enting par. In a letter from Hop. H. M. Rice, the presum

I lucky Mydintains, other which they ron curtimand creatly parallel with the locast of the l'a-Res and make tempory the resources of Distriction Time, at United for example, in factories tion naturally springer despitate, and the rangely the inequal temperature further year is 410 Yabrenbeit. A life drawn from hunber west ere ness mices of the controlly combine at many, propagationings, every common which the other total projection in the way of the early many indiperators, for the year, is the excepreflectives of the couldry remaine a triverment, region read continuedly at the plant; affected, keeestoring thating gegerias augmentum the signed dispersion, by the cold minds which among dismu of the country, the leagth of the movern and encountry-term button's they through Hudthe copie of the shows, reader incertal the constraint May, but coursely applied to consideration. There is a strong the constraint may, but coursely northwardly against the constraint of the strong through the constraint, planting through the constraint of the strong parallel. Proceedperacuse of many grown processed of earths in abstractly from take Supervir, the line great of the nibuntains, where it auddenly heads in the Parities experience the court again, pareng our intention fromthe the depart Experitive, have extablished the experienting police. I have exceptly examined such ero coast of Korojes. Astoria, at the month of some others which totors scientific research and As segarda among a 'mord or two only-is ne-

palaine of Storth landed, have a chimate similar massey. In nor part of the country treated of to that of Reitsmane, in leditude chief and have the formed equal in depth to those of New.

The off sease of these thermal waters extends Philadell This fact is well known to the for temperary the climate in all its course, until whose soow-clad peaks condense the warm air city of the collection and a from the Atlantic, entitled from the thermal currents of the Pacian equilibrium of temperature is effected: fic, diminiah its expectly for retaining mois-

expresentative in Congress from Mangazana, to very moderate, and scarcely ever he hower than one Gov. Stevens, of Washington Receivery, under month at a time until they disappear. The climate is a date of June 2d, 1935-1 ship the following he whoters from the Vellowstone flow much more as teresting facts on this subject!:

19th to the 25th of November, and open't from the lit to storme: they however, seldoin, last, over twenty four the 10th of April: Thus of the Red River of the Sorth houses. There moves even arow drift deep reduch to done from lat to 15 h Voyenher, and opens from 10th, also me on the way. position April. I have often travelled from \$4. Paul to never touchd the snow deep enjoyh to lamede my bri. gress. I have also gone from Grow Wing, beyond the mense herds of buffale and great droves of wild hear waters of the Massisappi, to the waters of the Hig. borsen, pass the winter in good confulfing, living and Bay, on foot and without show above. I spont one upon the grass which is not killed out-is of less if found the range over eighteen inches step, and reston, are not deep; nor the climate viry rigorous

from take expector to the Rest River of the Storth from be operated in New England and around these to descree to to descree worth latitude, and never found laken in this winter nearly, it is nimply absurd to the know as deep as to prevent adpolled being ranspore urge, the depth of spew as an objection to the as from one post to snother with border. One winter. Northern route for the Pacific Ruffman, north of Grow Wing, and 47 Benrees north latitude, I process themselves under the naces. Between the Sith this is easily accounted for upon the same principle that, it in a single feeture, than they do near the Entideures. I way this to reference vising equatry watered by the Ministerion Biver. Owing to its altitude the atmosphere is dry beyond beand for the small quantity of anow that falls in a coin yet with heavy roads are not detained by anew. Lumwaa over alz lacties deruit

many years experience in the Northwest as a fur but freeding of body, and of mind shall there stades confirms the section of there shall trader, confirms the statements given by Mr. American Civilization achieve its noblest tri Rice. He further remarks that it is a peculiari- umptis, ty of that elimate, that calms prevail during the cold weather of the winter months, consequently the know does not drift to anything like the exthe know note not drift to, anything like the ex. Whoever has read the article upon the Undetent experienced in New England of New York, veloped Northern perton of the American Con-Mr. Hibley kays he has never believed that rail-timent, the publication of which was completed road communication in that Territory would be in this paper yesterday, will not have failed to arrive at the conclusion, that the rights claimed seriously impeded by the depth or drift of rugar, by the Hudson Bay Company were a large point unless, perhaps, in the extreme northern position and of America are directly autagomatic to the Hibley to his opinion, is hardly necessary. Mr. it will be at the expense of the rights of humanfollows c.

depth might be estimated at Incive adjudication upon the aubject.

vere, the snow during high winds deliting so, that it is " Marrianie, of the Michaelyp River closes from the improved for the traveley by march dorigh these

The fact that, on the head waters of the Co-Crow Wing a distance of one hundred and fatty miles, lumbra and the Missioner, and helioid the apprex with a rigid horse and sled, without a track, and have and, in the georges of the monotains, and away entire wanter traveling through that pregion, and never multiment evidence, that the shows of the region.

Let the faultice on that head; with the single For exercial years I had trivilly worse extending additional remark, that no long an confender can

whereig about this head of horses and casts me hour the subject is far from being exhausted. In fact, gravity them beet of any and except such as they enough while engaged up its preparation, I was all the white pointally impressed with the magnitude of and to a degrees north latitude, the snow observed that this subject, constantly realizing how actorly fuin deep at I dies between the fish and this Aggreen Alle must be the attempt to do adequate instice to In the fall they have frosts much sather near the on entrugh to awaken an interest in that wenderful in almost illimitable extent, and which holds within it so much of promise for us and for hu-manity. That it will be settled and developed hed, which accounts for he shience of frosts in the fall, I cunnot entertain a doubt. A hardy, enterful king race has already commenced a grand exodus try to far borth. Yoyageurstraverse the territory from from its former neats to those inviting regions Lake howerlor to the M awart the entire with over which we have been traveling in maximahorrer and aleda having to make their own roads, and tion for the last hour. . Railreads will, ere long, penetrate the old solitudes. Agriculture, mining hermen. In ureal numbers, winter to the sine regime of and inabulaturen will supersede the pursuits of Minusaria with their reams, and I have never heart of this charge. Klourishing villages, and populous their hading the anow too deep to prosecute their labors, noighborhoods, will scart into heavy as, if under I have known several winters when the snow at no time the 'enchanter's mand.' Ceres will invert her cornhectia over the favored land. The blighting Hon. H.H. Hibley, of Minnewats, who has had hoof of playery whall never touch its green sward,

> Front the Lat'y then because Provide March 17 The Hudson Bay Company's Monopoly.

fly Mr. Rice's statement, however, it interests of the included country, and that if would seem that the qualification given by Mr. in the undisturbed possession of its quasi title, Culhertson, an old for trader, gives the result of ity. It was stated in that artists that the validity his observation for twenty years of the shows of the company's charter had been called in question of late years, but that through the many than the contract of the c on the head-waters of the Missouri River, as shounce of wealth, of numbers, and of refluential connections at home, it had been able to prevent

laches, say from the first of December until the first of thon of the power, to the extent even of controlling March : frequently, however, the anow does not exceed grave interests of the British Covernment, is fresh six inches. In the vicinity of fort Bearing anows are in the public mind. We allude to the compact and

tered into by the Company with the Government a

When the war between Russia and the Allies agement has been offered to immigration to this commenced, these posts, as well as some others solitary colony; on the contrary the opposite in the neighborhood of the Russian Possessions, policy has been pursued. Over those who are were at the mercy of the Russian authori-there the Company exercises an unchecked desin the neighborhood of the Russian Possessions, policy has been pursued. Over those who are were at the mercy of the Russian authority therefore the Company exercises an unchecked destics, while the Russian Possessions were potism, nor have complaints submitted by the at the mercy of the Allies. In this state of colonists to the home government been followed the case the Iludson Bay Company entered into be a compact with the Governor of Russian America to the guaranteed during the progress of the war. Country to a commercial corporation whose introduced during the progress of the war. Country to a commercial corporation whose interests are entirely adverse to its settlement. There is some prospect that steps will shortly lars. The value of Russian America to the betaken whereby the claim set up by the Huddling it would be difficult to estimate. But son Bay Company will be tested as regards a such was the power of the Hudson Bay Company portion at least of the territory. There is an unathome, that the Government of Great Britain acquiesced in the arrangement. The splendid Canada which the latter appears disposed—to fleet of French and English ships sent into the press to an issue. The jurisdiction which France Pacific for the express purpose, doubtless, of ceded to Great Britain in 1763, it is, claimed, seizing upon Russian America, was diverted included not only the Canadas, but that it exfrom its destination, and crossing over to the the bleak chast of Kamschatka made a descent upon the insignificant Russian post of Petropaulovski, ject is being discussed in some of the Canadian—the possession of which was of no earthly consisting of only some two hundred and fifty persons, should have been thus regarded by the Government of Great Britain, while its own interests, of infinitely greater magnitude, were unbestattingly sacrificed, can only be accounted in the summon of the Canadian have become thoroughly understood, by for on the bypothesis that there is something means of the Press, so unammous will be the exben

for on the bypothesis that there is something means of the Press, so unanimous will be the exbeneath the surface which the parties interested pression of opinion, both in England and Gamawould not wibingly have divulged. A writer in ada, against the Company, that the latter will be the Montreal Gazette estimates the probable loss made to feel that power which they now appato the Hudson Bay Company at from tentoriently despise, and thus have cause to regret twenty thousand pounds, had the English Govithat their conduct and pretensions have been such ernment refused to sanction the compact. Had as to arouse the attention of the Press and to obthere not been some other cause than is patent tain, as well as to merit, general condemnation, upon the surface of the transaction, Great Britain The English Press is swakening, as well as that

son Bay Company. Here is an immense habit-cipally by the action taken upon it here, able domain, possessed of great natural resources, and eminently adapted to the abode of civil-al prejudice. The interests of humanity deized communities, kept securely locked against mand a wider and loftier sweep of thought than settlement by a few individuals, whose original those of individuals or of nationalities; and right there is more than questionable, and which those interests require that the giant right is said to have been forfeited again and monopoly which now holds the Northwest in its again, if it were valid. And this is done through grasp, be driven out of existence; and the whole the agency of the government whose interests country thrown open to settlement. We stop all seem to be upon the side of the speedy settle- not to inquire whether or not, in the course of

by the Company.

During the continuance of the fierce rivalry mately be organized there. That is a matter of which existed between the Hudson Bay and the small importance compared with the considera-Northwest companies, the former, that they ition whether communities shall be permitted to might cut off the profitable trade which the lategrow up there at all or not. Only let Great ter were carrying on with the Indians on the Britain see to it that this broad field for human Red. River and about the head waters of the enterprise is through the normal results. Mississippi, established a colony on the former then let the future take care of itself. We hope river. This colony furnishes the only instance to see this subject agitated until the desired rein which the Company have manifested sults are obtained.

willingness ? for the settlement of the of the Russian Possessions in America. country, and this exception to its general policy.

By special agreement the Hudson Bay Comwas for the sole-purpose of harrassing a hated pany, several years ago, established a number of rival and driving it from the field. Since the trading posts within the Russian Possessions union of the two Companies no further encour-

upon the surface of the transaction, Great Britain The English Press is swakening, as well as that would undoubtedly have indemnified the Com of Canada, to a sense of the importance of bring pany for its loss, and have seized upon the nine ing to an early issue the question of—whether hundred thousand square miles of territory the Rudson's Bay Company shall be permitted, belonging to Russia, with its arsenals, towns, etc. for purely selfish objects, to condemn forever. But our object in this article was matuly to call a portion of this continent, as large as the whole attention to the attitude in which the Govern- of Europe, to the darkest gloom? A question ment of Great Britain stands before the world which must soon come before the legislatures of in tolerating any longer the existence of the Hud-both countries, but which will be decided principally by the action taken upon it here.

ment and development of the country claimed human events, a closer bond of sympathy may by the Company.

unite us with the communities which will ulti-





PRINTING FOR THE MILLION.



NTING HOUSE!

45-CLARK STREET, CHICAGO:

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

N THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

CALABLE OF PRINTING

555,000 SHEETS OF PAPER PER DAY!

Having just added a large assortment of NEW TYPE, with one of HOES DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESSES, to this Establishment, we are prepared to FILL OUDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION, and in a neat and workmanlike manner. Having in

our employ the most skillful and artistic men in the profession, we can safely

CHALLENGE COMPARISON!

137 No money or pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. We have now in operation a most beautiful Engine, manufactured specially to our order, of TWENTY-FIVE HORSE Power, which drives the following superior Power, Printing Machines:

HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER,
HOE'S MAMMOTH CYLINDER,
HOE'S MAMMOTH CYLINDER,
HOE'S LIGHTNING R. R. FRESS, No. 1,
HOE'S LIGHTNING R. R. PRESS, No. 2,
ADAMS' MAMMOTH BOOK PRESS,
ADAMS' SUPER-ROYAL BLANK PRISS,
ADAMS' SUPER-ROYAL BLANK PRISS,
ADAMS' SUPER-ROYAL BLANK PRISS,
ADAMS' SUPER-ROYAL BLANK PRISS,
AUGUST BILL-HEAD PRESS,
GORDON'S "FIRE FLY," No. 1;
GORDON'S "FIRE FLY," No. 2;
Prints 2,000 Sheets per hour.

Or 555,000 Sheets and Cards per day!—More than triple the capacity of an other Printing House in the North-West!!!

In addition to the above we have a superior Press for Colored, Bronze, Gilt, or Gold Leaf Printing, and are prepared to do all kinds of Fancy work: Bonds and Coupons, Bank Checks, Commercial and RAILROAD PRINTING. MERCANTILE DEALERS who purchase their Goods in Chicago, will save money by calling on us for their supply of Printing, in any form, color or style.

We keep on hand a large supply of all kinds and colors of Paper and Card Stock, from which customers can select to suit their taste. We have the largest Book and Job Office in the North-West, and all orders from abroad, as well as at home, will meet prompt attention at uniform rates.

We call particular attention to our MAMMOTH POSTER STEAM PRINTING MACHINE. Posters of all sizes executed, plain or in colors, at the shortest notice.

SCRIPPS, BROSS & SPEARS.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS

A DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL OF

Politics, Literature, Science. Commerce and News,

CRIPPS, BROSS & SPEARS

J. L. SCRIPPS.

WILLIAM BROSS

B. W. SPEARS

PUBLISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

DAILY, .	, ii	a adva:	nce by I	Mail,		87.00 pe	r annum.
TRI-WEEK	LY,	, <u>16</u>	٠.,	· . · ·		4.00	" .
Do.	five copies,	36	- 64 ·	:		18.00	"
Do.	ten copies,	**	.** 60	• • •		35.00	
WEEKLY, 8	ingle copy,	. 36	••			2.00	16
2 Do.	five copies,	**	+4,	, i e		6.00	. #
Do.	ten copies,	, 36	- ``` 50		٠,,	10.00	"

ountry Merchants will find it to their interest to take the Daily.

The Publishers offer the DEMOCRATIC PRESS to the people of the North West with full confidence that they will be able to make it a welcome and profitable visitor to all classes of readers. The politics of the "Press" will be GENCINELY DEMOCRATIC, but it is not intended to fill its columns with political discussions to the exclusion of other interesting subjects.

ALL THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY
Will receive more or less attention, and

THE DEPARTMET OF NEWS

Shall always have precedence of everything else. The publishers flatter themselves that they can make a paper which will be sought after by those who differ from them on political subjects, from the fact that they will devote large space to other topics. The improvement now going on in the country will receive special attention; and, in short, whatever has a tendency to develop the resources of our great North West, and improve the minds and hearts of the people, shall find in the "Press" an ardent and persevering advocate.

ITS MARKET REPORTS

Will be made up carefully by one of the Editors, and may be relied upon as giving the correct state of the Market. In addition to the usual Reports of Sales of all kinds of Country

Produce and leading articles of Merchandise, the "Press" will contain a

WEEKLY REVIEW of the LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reporting all sales of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., that have been made during the week.

Souch a paper is greatly needed at the present time; and the publishers confidently anticipate a liberal share of public patronage while laboring to meet this public want.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS has the largest circulation of any paper in the city, and is by far the best medium for advertising in Chicago.

Specimen numbers will be sent by mail, when requested.

Money enclosed in a strong envelope may be sent by mail at our risk.

SCRIPPS, BROSS & SPEARS,

OFFICE---45 Clark Street.

Chicago, Ill.

CP JOB AND BOOK WORK OF ALL KINDS 🗗

Executed in the neatest and best possible manner.

M SEE PAGE 80. M